The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Social intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty; $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
Postage and charges accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1871. NO. 254.

FIRST EDITION.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

Further Facts and Incidents.

Col. Fisk's Story of His Prowess and Flight.

Mayor Hall Justifies Himself.

INNOCENT AND PEACEFUL SPECTATORS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Mail* says in regard to the riot: "All talk about the innocent and peaceful spectators is nonsense. The Police Commissioners have at their headquarters nearly two hundred revolvers and butcher knives, taken from seventy-five men arrested during the riot. One Hibernian had three immense pistols stowed away in his pockets, and another had a knife a foot and a half long, concealed in his coat sleeve. These arms were borne by men in the crowd along side the procession and are sufficient proof that the rioters were determined to kill as many as they could. Some of the rioters have been discharged from custody, and others will be released on bail, in sums ranging from $500 to $2,000."

TWO MORE DEATHS.

There were two more deaths to-day, William McGrath and William Lattimer, a well known merchant of Brooklyn. Several more deaths are hourly expected. Six of those are now lying at Bellevue hospital, being hurt beyond all hope of recovery. Among these are Walter Pryer, son of the popular actress, Mrs. S. J. Pryor.

THE BURIAL OF PAGE AND WYATT.

The bodies of Page and Wyatt, of the Ninth, will rest in the same grave, and one monument over them will tell of their death in behalf of law and liberty. Besides the Ninth, the Thirteenth regiment and companies of the Seventy-first regiment, with six hundred policemen under Inspector Dilks, will unite in the procession. The bodies will be laid out in full dress uniform of the Ninth regiment, in magnificent rosewood caskets furnished by those officers of the Ninth who are connected with the Grand Central House.

ACTION OF A MEETING OF CITIZENS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—A meeting was held here last night to give expression to the feeling of the citizens regarding the recent New York riots. Between one and two thousand persons were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the right of citizens to assemble together peaceably upon all lawful occasions, and to parade the streets without being interfered with by any power; regarding the action of the New York mob in attacking a procession of peaceable citizens as a crime and outrage against civil liberty; deprecating the conduct of Mayor Hall in attempting to suppress the assemblage of citizens at the time of the riots, which is cowardly and unworthy one holding a high office among the people; emphatically condemning the dastardly conduct of the mob, who incited the Sixty-two to kill as many as they could. Some of the rioters have been discharged from custody, and others will be released on bail, in sums ranging from $500 to $2,000.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLPILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Sharler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Pittsburgh.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

It is understood that the President will remain at Long Branch till the 24th of August, when with his family he will leave for California. It has been reported that he intended to visit Washington in this State very soon, passing through Pittsburgh.

The article published herewith on the Northern Pacific Railroad, is so full of information concerning the character of that great work as to compensate a careful perusal. This enterprise related as it is to vast regions, capable of supporting millions of souls and producing nearly everything the world needs, is enlisting earnest attention at home and abroad. When it is considered what the world, our country and the commerce of the world, and what its business must necessarily be, it is not wonderful that capitalists should regard it with peculiar favor.

The blackest eye inflicted by the Irish Roman Catholic riot is displayed by John T. Hoffman. He can't disguise it, bandage and poultice it as he will. It is all the same from whichever direction it is inspected, whether you regard him lying low and pretending to know nothing about what was going on, yet all the while privy to the Hall-Kelso surrender order, or as the author of the hypocritically brave order promising protection to Orangemen, issued when it was too late to insure it, when, indeed, the procession had been actually given up—his tremendously black eye is all the same, and will long mark him so that no one can fail to know who he is. As a Presidential candidate it constitutes his distinguishing feature.

"Boss" Tweed has returned to New York, he having found it convenient to be absent the day of the riots. Of the affair he says: "It was an unfortunate business from beginning to end, and was one of those remarkable fiascos for which it was impossible to tell who was to blame." It is one of the worst features of the business that those who are chiefly responsible should attempt to escape under the nobody-to-blame plea. If this is permitted then the Irish Catholics will be virtually licensed to go ahead, claiming exclusive privileges and perpetrating fresh outrages whenever an "offensive" procession or other demonstration prompts them. Such are Tammany politics. Those who like them should prepare to give them a steady and hearty support.

After the dancing comes the paying of the fiddler. Now that the riot is over people are beginning to consider its probable cost. The indemnity bonds for damages by the draft riots of 1863 amounted to nearly nineteen hundred thousand dollars, add to which the interest, and it is probable that the outbreak cost the county of New York in the neighborhood of four millions of dollars. Referring to this matter a Democratic journal intimates that whatever may be the costs of the late riot, the responsibility lies at the doors of the Orangemen. In the same manner, we take it, as the Republican party is responsible for the enormous debt and the heavy taxation which the people have been compelled to endure as the cost of saving the Government. If only the doctrine and practice of non-resistance had been obtained, what enormous burdens might have been avoided in the past, and what a pleasant and profitable time burglars, robbers and cut-throats might enjoy in the future.

The letter of Father Hyacinthe, published in another column, contrasts somewhat significantly with Archbishop McCloskey's demand upon the municipal authorities of New York to prevent the Orange procession, and is of considerable importance as illustrating the present position of the Roman Catholic Church with respect to moral liberty and freedom of conscience; while the fact that it should have been sent to the *Independent* for publication is almost as remarkable as the letter itself. When a Catholic monk is obliged to resort for utterance to the columns of a Protestant journal, it is pretty good evidence that there is intolerance somewhere. As an earnest and forcible protest against the spirit which has occasioned, and is still occasioning, so much trouble in this and other countries, the letter will attract attention, likely to be all the more marked from the fact that he still remains immovable in the primitive doctrines and faith of the Catholic Church.

The statement that since the riot, New York has been freer from disturbance and crime then for a long time before, is as instructive as it is gratifying. Whether this state of things is because among the killed are included so many of the worst characters of the city, or because the scoundrels have nearly been intimidated by the exhibition of authority, uncertain. The general fact remains, however, that the shooting and killing was like good medicine administered in time. The patient is better. But we suspect that the crystalizing of public opinion caused by the high-handed claims of the Irish Catholics has had not a little to do in moderating the pretensions of supremacy seeking combinations, call them by whatever name you will; hence the favorable report on the peace of the city. We are fast learning him to deal with this as well as other important questions in this country; and though in this case the cost has been severe, what has been learned justifies the outlay.

It seems probable that the famous Suez Canal, the dream of so many generations, the object of so many hopes and projects, will after all turn out to be a failure. Some months ago we referred to the financial embarrassments of the Canal Company, and the efforts put forth by English capitalists to obtain control of that commercial highway. Since that time a thorough examination of the canal, made by competent engineers, under the direction of these capitalists, appears to have induced the latter to relinquish their intention of purchasing it. At least we no longer hear of this purpose, but are told on the contrary that the shifting of the desert sands greatly obstructs the navigation of the canal, and will in course of time probably render it useless; while simultaneously with this information we learn that the English Parliament has appointed a special committee to examine and report upon the practicability of building a railroad along the valley of the Euphrates, and that British capitalists have already taken the initial steps toward the organization of a company and the placing of its shares upon the market. This would seem to indicate a fear of the ultimate destruction of the canal, or at least a doubt of its practicability for all the purposes required of it. It is hardly probable that for many years to come there will be sufficient interoceanic commerce to support both the railway and the canal, and the well-known character for financial prudence of British capitalists warrants us in believing that they have not taken these steps without an adequate assurance that the enterprise would prove remunerative, which is only another manner of saying that it is necessary. Indeed, Sir Henry Bulwer represents that it will be impossible to keep the canal open but a very short time longer, if it continues in the hands of its present possessors, the means of the Company being altogether insufficient to prevent accumulations of sand, which will inevitably choke up the channel unless a vast amount of additional capital and labor are provided. In this connection it is noteworthy that he does not recommend the English Government to purchase it, although none can be better aware of its great military and commercial value to that country; but that, having failed in an effort to indnce the Khedive of Egypt to buy it, he now urges it upon the attention of the Ottoman Porte, an unselfishness of which we may be quite sure he would not be guilty except for good and sufficient reasons, it being the key of the passage between the East and the West, and involving the interests of the commerce of the world. Should the proposed railroad be constructed, it will furnish the most wonderful instance of the triumph of materiel development over historic veneration, on record. Leaving the Mediterranean on the Syrian coast, it is proposed to run the road along the valley of the Euphrates to the head of the Persian gulf, which will carry it directly through the region generally believed to have been the location of the garden of Eden. When cotton and ivory, and the products of the loom and forge are bartered and bargained for on this most memorable spot, and stocks are quoted in connection with the locality which witnessed the birth of the race, there will be little left to wonder at in the world.

RE-ELECTION OF JUAREZ.

In spite of the indifference with which most Americans look upon Mexican affairs, considerable interest was felt by them in the elections of the 25th of June. For many months throughout Mexico the day mentioned was looked forward to with very great anxiety, as they believed, with apparent reason, that nothing less momentous than peace, or civil war on an extensive scale, was involved in its issues. We need hardly say, that a war of that kind in our neighboring republic might easily and soon give rise to complications very interesting to the American people.

With tha exception of occasional revolutionary interruptions, Juarez has exercised the power of President of the Republic since 1857. As the Mexican constitution merely says that the President may be re-elected, the letter of the instrument has not been violated by so long a tenure of the office, however inconsistent it may have seemed with the spirit of republican institutions. If Juarez were a Washington, or had performed the duties of his high office with angelic purity and wisdom, and if his constituents were Anglo-Saxons, not Mexicans, he must have made hosts of enemies dissatisfied with his administration and longing for his overthrow. All the world knows that Juarez, though an able man, is distinguished by the possession of no superhuman virtues. It is not unjust to say that he is both ambitious and unscrupulous, and that he is less dexterous than some eminent rulers have been, in assuming the opposite virtues. Then, besides his well known faults of character and mistakes of conduct, he has been so systematically and persistently traduced by political opponents that he bears the odium of many imaginary traits and of many offenses never committed. One thing which more than any other circumstance deprives Juarez of the confidence of intelligent Mexican Liberals is the fact that the clergy, who were at one time unanimous in hating him, are now his cordial and steadfast supporters. When reminded of the benefits which have accrued to the country from his rule, the Liberals allege that these benefits may all be summed up in the comparative social order, the comparative freedom from anarchy which has prevailed during the last five years, and that the credit of this change is due not to Juarez but to the Mexican people themselves, who are completely tired of their old feuds, and resolved to live in quiet. It would be agreeable to think that civilization has made such real progress in that long distracted republic. In view of various facts, however, it appears more probable that the present comparative tranquility has been the result of the success with which the President has cultivated the good will of the army, and maintained harmony in its ranks and among its officers. The co-operation of the clergy, however obtained must also be allowed to have had considerable agency in effecting so happy a condition of things. At any rate Juarez, who has held the chief executive office for so many years, entertains no thought of surrendering it into feebler hands. Supported by a large majority of the soldiers, by the clergy and by the lower orders, it was well known for many months that if defeated at the elections of the 25th of June, he intended to appeal to arms. At the elections two candidates were opposed to him. One of them was Porfirio Diaz, a man of respectibility and honor, who was expected to receive a large vote among the humbler classes in the Southern States. The military officers who were discharged from service on the reduction of the army were his friends. But Diaz's chances of election were always known to be so few that he is said to have made no exertions to succeed and his candidature caused no concern to the long seated incumbent. Lerdo de Tejada was the only antagonist whom Juarez had any reason to fear. Educated and wealthy citizens in every portion of the Republic were his earnest supporters, and the means of influence at their command were so abundant that the triumph of their candidate in the six most populous States was confidently anticipated. In the capital his success was regarded as a matter of absolute certainty. Alas! these sanguinely hopeful people who have lived so long under the rule of Juarez, seem to have had small notion of his resources. Before the election he removed every office holder who refused to work for his re-election. The army was increased and the officers gained over by adroit appeals to their self-interest. In this manner he secured the votes not only of the soldiers but even of the inhabitants of the towns in which they were garrisoned. At least all these statements we find reported as facts by a respectable authority. Still worse, it is alleged that wholesale frauds were perpetrated everywhere in the interest of Juarez. According to another statement, both parties indulged in the same objectionable practices. It is, however, a significant fact that in the city of Mexico, where Tejada was known to be strongest, Juarez received an almost unanimous vote. A committee of Congress has been appointed to investigate the case. But no doubt is entertained of the re-election of the actual President by so large a majority as to put resistance out of the question.

Philadelphia continues to discuss the New Jersey Railroad lease. One writer defines the "attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company towards the city of Philadelphia" in the following manner:

"The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a Company originally brought into existence by the money of the corporation and citizens of Philadelphia, for the sole purpose of building up and fostering the trade of Philadelphia, after pursuing an equivocal course for a number of years past, now boldly announce their intention to betray the trust confided to them, and use the trust, with the vast power and influence, to their business *from*, instead of *to*, the city of Philadelphia."

Now, if this be true, we suggest that Philadelphia do something for herself by building a narrow gauge road that will bring the inland commerce of the country to her own doors. If she is capable of half of which she boasts, this she can easily do. With the proper energy such an enterprise would be entirely feasible. No road could stand before such a competitor, and with it Philadelphia could snap her fingers in the face both of New York and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We trust the report is not true that the members of the Civil Service Commission, before adjournment, drew from the Treasury compensation to the amount of fifty dollars each for every day's service upon the Commission. Nothing could so surely bring the whole matter into disrepute as the selfishness and disregard of public economy which this would indicate. The gentlemen composing the Commission were partly chosen for their supposed freedom from the influences which too often actuate professional reformers. If, as is stated, they have each drawn five hundred dollars for ten days' service, uncharitable people will either conclude that they also possess an "itching palm," or that their services are of an extraordinary value. We prefer to know more before making up our mind.

It is said that a large majority of the Communists who have survived the scenes of Paris and escaped the consequences of their course there, are coming to this country to settle west of the Mississippi. There are several places out there where they might find kindred spirits, but the consent of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Devil-and-All would first have to be obtained. The success of such an application might be doubtful, since, under the Quaker policy, civilization has begun to make some progress there. Considering recent events probably the new comers would prefer to stop in New York.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There arrived at Suspension Bridge, Niagara, a few days since, a gentleman of means—an Englishman by birth—who put up at the Monteagle House. He left Boston on the 14th of June, (distance 520 miles,) and walked to this place in twelve days. He takes this way of seeing the country. He carries a valise and contents, which weigh fifty pounds, strapped on his back. He says that he came from the old country purposely to see this country, and prefers to view it on foot, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; that when he arrives back in England he can give a full description of this country to his friends. June 30 he left the Monteagle on his journey through Canada to Chicago, from there to Omaha and San Francisco—his journey's end. He will return by rail to New York, whence he will take a steamer again to England.

One of the features of the Tichborne case recalls a local reminiscence of Mobile. A resident of that city, some years ago, like the pretender, the baronetcy, laid claim to a great estate in England. On this he issued scrip, or promises to pay on recovery of the estate, which he sold at a very heavy discount. Many invested in it, perhaps from personal kindness to the claimant, rather than from any expectation of ever realizing anything.

An order has been received in Troy, New York, for sixteen slabs of bell metal, to weigh one hundred pounds each, from some monks who have built a church on one of the peaks of the Andes. They have constructed a furnace, and intend to cast a bell from the metal after the slabs have been taken up the mountain on the backs of mules.

Decidedly one of the oddest questions ever submitted to lawyers is now puzzling those of Hartford, Conn. It seems that a man who recently died there left a widow, childless, but expecting shortly to become a mother. By his will he provided that if the expected child should prove to be a boy, two-thirds of the property should go to him, and one-third to the widowed mother. If, however, the child proved to be a girl, only one-third of the estate was to go to her, and two-thirds to the mother. The result, of course, was awaited with an interest even greater than that usually bestowed upon such events. The result is—the widow has become the mother of twins—a boy and a girl.

Taking from a biographical dictionary the fact that of two thousand authors seven hundred and fifty were born in the country and two hundred and fifty in towns, an English essayist concludes that intellectual activity is unequally distributed, but is greater among city than among country populations. It is, however, argued that, although large masses of educated people there is always a species of mental friction in operation, which is favorable to the production of a certain kind of talent, yet that on examining the rural districts, so little produced in the town and in the country, the latter will be found to be of a superior description. Town life, it is suggested, favors the development rather than the production of mental energy.

Santa Clara county, California, is irrigated from innumerable artesian wells. This year over 300 acres were devoted to strawberry culture, and from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of berries were produced to the acre, which sold at an average of five cents a pound. San Francisco alone, during the season, consumed over 20,000 pounds a day, and the strawberry men are growing rich.

The Philadelphia census returns show that there is in that city 424,510 persons who have regular occupations. The total number of persons keeping house is 162,327, and the domestics number 21,852. There are 736 lawyers, 524 clergymen, 253 dentists, 1,073 physicians, and 4,450 merchants.

Mr. O. F. Winchester, late Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, has formally signified his intention to provide a fund for the establishment and maintenance of an astronomical observatory, as one of the departments in that group that bears the name of Yale College. To effect this noble purpose, Mr. Winchester contemplates an outlay of between $80,000 and $100,000.

It takes all sorts of people to make up the world, and one of the queerest looking sorts may be found near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. The traveler in that vicinity will see at work in the hay-fields a number of men, whose attire consists of a shirt and a skirt, very closely resembling in outward appearance. His curiousity leads him to stop and ask questions, he will learn that they wear this costume because Christ and his disciples did, because they find it cool and easy, and because the notion that it is shameful for men to dress like women is all bosh. They anticipate a time when both men and women will dress as they please.

Three hundred English, Scotch, Danish and Welsh Mormon immigrants arrived at Salt Lake on Wednesday evening last, and were escorted into town by the Mormon bishops, Brigham Young being absent. On Thursday more than four hundred Mormons left New York for the same destination. No American-born citizens are mentioned as forming a part of these accessions.

Mrs. Knight, of Salem, Ind., an old lady of 93, being ill recently, called around her bedside her five sons, all gray-haired from age, to be present at her anticipated death. The scene was one of deep interest. The sons ranged in age from 73 downward, a lapse of two years between each of them. They comprised the venerable woman's entire family, and she had lived to see all of them grandfathers, without a death in her family except her husband.

PERSONAL.

Hiram Powers, the celebrated American sculptor, has recently written an extended letter, reiterating his contradiction of the rumor that he had abandoned the practice of his art to devote himself to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Powers states that he has purchased a house and large garden about four hundred yards outside of the Roman gate of Florence. At this place he has built a new studio, where he can be seen as hard at work as ever, and engaged on new and original subjects. In the garden, of about an acre in extent, Mr. Powers has made a collection of American plats and trees, among which can be found the butter nut, the pecan nut, the hickory, the black walnut, and the Virginia cedar, all thriving and growing and in healthy condition. Vegetables and fruit grown from the United States are also cultivated, and Mr. Powers says that his efforts to surround himself with objects bringing back the recollections of home and his friends in America have been probably given rise to the report that he has become an agriculturist.

The New Jersey Railroad Lease.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* thinks it "is certain that an injunction will be served which will prevent the consummation of the lease until its legality shall have been affirmed by a formal decision of the New Jersey courts; and there can be no doubt that this decision, when given, will confirm the right of stockholders to a non-assenting dissent from the terms of their charters, unless the court shall have been tampered with, *pendente lite*—an idea which we are not willing to entertain seriously for a moment." But the *Shipping List* is "disposed to believe that the scheme will be effected without submitting the question to this legal test at all. The dissentients are represented only by a few thousand shares, and it will be the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of the stockholders favorable to the proposed lease, to buy up the stock now held by the recusants, even though the holders should ask exorbitant figures. There is reason to believe that this is already being effected in a quiet way, and that to a recent in some measure for the recent advance in the price of Camden and Amboy stock, many holders of which are stern rebels against the proposed case."

We do not know, it is impossible to tell how many supporters the Count de Chambord, or the Duc de Bordeaux has in France. It is, however, impossible to believe that the party can be very numerous, when one thinks how completely effete is the idea upon which they found their royal pretentions. They call themselves Legitimists, and legitimacy is merely the once venerable but now exploded notion of the divine right of Kings. The fallacy of this notion, as ungrounded in sense or reason as the notion of the Pope's infallibility, is the rock upon which the Legitimists base the claims of their candidate to the throne of France. The juxtaposition of the words legitimacy and infallibility reminds us of the famous colloquy between Louis XVIII of France and Pope Pius VII as reported by the famous Abbe de Pradt. King Louis XVIII, returned from exile, was complaining bitterly to Pope Pius VII that he, the Holy Father, charged with the interests of legitimacy or divine right, had recognized the "usurper, M. de Bonaparte," by consenting to treat with him concerning a concordat. "What would you have, sire?" replied the Pope; "I sought for you everywhere and could not find you." How!" replied the King; "do you not know that, in virtue of the principle of legitimacy, when I am not in France I am still there!" "And you," responded His Holiness, "are you ignorant that, in virtue of the principle of infallibility when I am wrong I am right!" (quand j'ai tort j'ai raison.)

Mr. Greeley, in giving his impressions concerning the spirit of the southwest as imbibed during his late visit to Texas, concludes as follows: "I have said nothing of current party politics, because they are as yet in chaos. The great body of those who were rebels will, for the present, vote what is called the Democratic ticket, as the blacks, the invincible Unionists, and most of the "carpet-baggers" will vote Republican, if allowed to vote as they choose. But there are, in the bosom of Time, more New Departures than Yallandigham ever dreamed of; and these a wise man is content to await, without attempting to forecast them. Sufficient unto the day are its own duties, responsibilities and woes." There is certainly something very mysterious in this, and it is almost too bad that Mr. Greeley should have left the reader to guess what is going to happen. It is well to know that he does not believe that another rebellion will ever be undertaken by the South. Then what is it?

The deposal of Mr. Cheney has elicited a vast amount of discussion upon the question of the necessity of unity of opinion and doctrine in the Episcopal Church, and brought to light a number of interesting facts connected with the past history of that religious body in this country. One of the latest of these is furnished by a bishop of the church, who shows that the point at issue in the Cheney controversy dates as far back as 1785, and that from that year to 1799 the whole American Episcopal Church used a prayer book characterized by those omissions in the baptismal office for persistence in which Mr. Cheney has been degraded. Nine of the present bishops of the Church have petitioned that these passages, restored to the baptismal office in 1789, may be omitted again from the service, and it is said that the Convention of this year will be earnestly called upon to renew the concessions made at the date we have mentioned, as the only means of restoring harmony to the Church.

Charles Francis Adams being asked his opinion of the "new departure," replied: "Well, I can't, of course, say what it will amount to. There is no doubt but that the Democrats have made a great many mistakes, and this acknowledgment is no doubt a step in the right direction if they wish to become the party of the country. There are no new issues before the people, as politics, therefore, lose their charms except for interested politicians, and I thank my stars that I am not one of that class. If I wanted office perhaps I could dig up something to talk about."

To persons applying for positions as correspondents, and for traveling facilities, silence may be taken as a negative. Were we to undertake to answer by letter, we should find time to do little else.

The voice of the turtle is heard in the land. It's the voice of the Democratic turtle. The truth's got a hot coal on its back, and that's the reason you hear from it.—*New York Commercial.*

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Cost of Construction—Its Future Prospects—Extensive Land Grants, &c., &c.

[From the Chicago Bureau.]

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The total cost of building the Northern Pacific Railroad is summed up, by the most careful estimates, as follows:

Grading, masonry, bridging, track and ballast	$60,320,000
Sidings, etc	4,200,000
Contingencies, including superintendence and engineering	5,000,000
Telegraph line	600,000
Buildings	2,312,000
Rolling stock	1,200,000
Extra works, etc	800,000
Interest on bonds over receipts during construction	7,390,000
Total	$80,277,000

This gives an average of $42,685 per mile.

To obtain this sum the company are offering for sale as many of their first mortgage land grant gold bonds as may be necessary to build the road, the amount in no case to exceed $50,000 per mile of the road, or a total of $100,000,000 of bonds. They are now selling in the market at par in currency and 5 interest, i. e., for the same nominal sum in currency which they promise to pay in gold at the end of thirty years, plus the proportion of interest that would have accrued on the bond since the last payment of interest, had the interest been payable daily. A $100 bond, therefore, is one upon which the company promises to pay $100 in gold at the end of thirty years, and $7 30 interest in gold annually for each intervening year; or to receive in its place for $110 worth of the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at their graded prices. The issue of bonds for eighty-five miles will render the company liable to pay $6,305,000 a year interest, in addition to the annual running expenses and repairs of the road, before the stockholders can receive their dividends. If the whole hundred millions of bonds authorized shall be issued, the interest payable by the company will be $7,300,000 annually, besides running expenses and wear and tear, and prior to all dividends. Can expected child should prove to be a boy, two-thirds expected that the earnings of the road will pay this interest, of the property should go to him, and one-third to the widowed mother. If, however, the child proved to be a girl, only one-third of the estate was to go to her, and two-thirds to the mother. The result, of course, was awaited with an interest even greater than that usually bestowed upon such events. The result is—the widow has become the mother of twins—a boy and a girl.

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We do not know, it is impossible to tell how many supporters the Count de Chambord, or the Duc de Bordeaux has in France. It is, however, impossible to believe that the party can be very numerous, when one thinks how completely effete is the idea upon which they found their royal pretentions. They call themselves Legitimists, and legitimacy is merely the once venerable but now exploded notion of the divine right of Kings. The fallacy of this notion, as ungrounded in sense or reason as the notion of the Pope's infallibility, is the rock upon which the Legitimists base the claims of their candidate to the throne of France. The juxtaposition of the words legitimacy and infallibility reminds us of the famous colloquy between Louis XVIII of France and Pope Pius VII as reported by the famous Abbe de Pradt. King Louis XVIII, returned from exile, was complaining bitterly to Pope Pius VII that he, the Holy Father, charged with the interests of legitimacy or divine right, had recognized the "usurper, M. de Bonaparte," by consenting to treat with him concerning a concordat. "What would you have, sire?" replied the Pope; "I sought for you everywhere and could not find you." How!" replied the King; "do you not know that, in virtue of the principle of legitimacy, when I am not in France I am still there!" "And you," responded His Holiness, "are you ignorant that, in virtue of the principle of infallibility when I am wrong I am right!" (quand j'ai tort j'ai raison.)

Mr. Greeley, in giving his impressions concerning the spirit of the southwest as imbibed during his late visit to Texas, concludes as follows: "I have said nothing of current party politics, because they are as yet in chaos. The great body of those who were rebels will, for the present, vote what is called the Democratic ticket, as the blacks, the invincible Unionists, and most of the "carpet-baggers" will vote Republican, if allowed to vote as they choose. But there are, in the bosom of Time, more New Departures than Yallandigham ever dreamed of; and these a wise man is content to await, without attempting to forecast them. Sufficient unto the day are its own duties, responsibilities and woes." There is certainly something very mysterious in this, and it is almost too bad that Mr. Greeley should have left the reader to guess what is going to happen. It is well to know that he does not believe that another rebellion will ever be undertaken by the South. Then what is it?

The deposal of Mr. Cheney has elicited a vast amount of discussion upon the question of the necessity of unity of opinion and doctrine in the Episcopal Church, and brought to light a number of interesting facts connected with the past history of that religious body in this country. One of the latest of these is furnished by a bishop of the church, who shows that the point at issue in the Cheney controversy dates as far back as 1785, and that from that year to 1799 the whole American Episcopal Church used a prayer book characterized by those omissions in the baptismal office for persistence in which Mr. Cheney has been degraded. Nine of the present bishops of the Church have petitioned that these passages, restored to the baptismal office in 1789, may be omitted again from the service, and it is said that the Convention of this year will be earnestly called upon to renew the concessions made at the date we have mentioned, as the only means of restoring harmony to the Church.

Charles Francis Adams being asked his opinion of the "new departure," replied: "Well, I can't, of course, say what it will amount to. There is no doubt but that the Democrats have made a great many mistakes, and this acknowledgment is no doubt a step in the right direction if they wish to become the party of the country. There are no new issues before the people, as politics, therefore, lose their charms except for interested politicians, and I thank my stars that I am not one of that class. If I wanted office perhaps I could dig up something to talk about."

To persons applying for positions as correspondents, and for traveling facilities, silence may be taken as a negative. Were we to undertake to answer by letter, we should find time to do little else.

The voice of the turtle is heard in the land. It's the voice of the Democratic turtle. The truth's got a hot coal on its back, and that's the reason you hear from it.—*New York Commercial.*

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Cost of Construction—Its Future Prospects—Extensive Land Grants, &c., &c.

[From the Chicago Bureau.]

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The total cost of building the Northern Pacific Railroad is summed up, by the most careful estimates, as follows:

Grading, masonry, bridging, track and ballast	$60,320,000
Sidings, etc	4,200,000
Contingencies, including superintendence and engineering	5,000,000
Telegraph line	600,000
Buildings	2,312,000
Rolling stock	1,200,000
Extra works, etc	800,000
Interest on bonds over receipts during construction	7,390,000
Total	$80,277,000

This gives an average of $42,685 per mile.

To obtain this sum the company are offering for sale as many of their first mortgage land grant gold bonds as may be necessary to build the road, the amount in no case to exceed $50,000 per mile of the road, or a total of $100,000,000 of bonds. They are now selling in the market at par in currency and 5 interest, i. e., for the same nominal sum in currency which they promise to pay in gold at the end of thirty years, plus the proportion of interest that would have accrued on the bond since the last payment of interest, had the interest been payable daily. A $100 bond, therefore, is one upon which the company promises to pay $100 in gold at the end of thirty years, and $7 30 interest in gold annually for each intervening year; or to receive in its place for $110 worth of the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at their graded prices. The issue of bonds for eighty-five miles will render the company liable to pay $6,305,000 a year interest, in addition to the annual running expenses and repairs of the road, before the stockholders can receive their dividends. If the whole hundred millions of bonds authorized shall be issued, the interest payable by the company will be $7,300,000 annually, besides running expenses and wear and tear, and prior to all dividends. Can the expected child should prove to be a boy, two-thirds of the property should go to him, and one-third to the widowed mother. If, however, the child proved to be a girl, only one-third of the estate was to go to her, and two-thirds to the mother. The result, of course, was awaited with an interest even greater than that usually bestowed upon such events. The result is—the widow has become the mother of twins—a boy and a girl.

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BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, (as dated 1858,) for thirty years, into said property, and August.

The Company's Charter for this Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, (as dated 1858,) for thirty years, into said property, and August.

100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, July 15, 1871.

The continued obstinacy with which foreign exchange rules against us, is the subject of grave remark by some of our leading financiers and journals. For several months exchange has been quoted at 110 and upwards, some days reaching 111 and a fraction. That is to say, the exchange has been and is from one to two per cent. against the United States, which is only another way of saying that we are buying from abroad more than we are paying for. We are sending a great deal of gold abroad to help pay for our imports—more than $40,000,000 of gold have gone abroad from the port of New York alone since January—and yet no turn in the exchanges. We have sold to foreigners in the last six months a large amount of railroad bonds and a considerable sum in governmental, and yet these do not make up our balances. We are buying more than we are selling, that is, we are running into debt.

Last year was a very favorable year for our exports. According to the official figures we sold to foreigners in 1870, $161,426,472 worth of breadstuffs and provisions. We exported also, as usual, the whole product of the Lake Superior copper region, which amounts now to about $60,000,000. These, with our other ordinary exports, and such securities as were marketed abroad, nearly or quite met the foreign indebtedness, and the rates of exchange indicated that fact by ranging in the neighborhood of 109@9.

This year the facts and the prospects are very different. Our importations thus far have greatly increased, and this fact tends to lessen the value of our exports. Europe, and this fact, as compared with last year, the foreign market for our breadstuffs. We are not likely to have so much cotton to sell abroad as last year. We cannot rely so much as we have done hitherto since the war on the foreign sale of our securities. Foreign capital is naturally a little shy of our financial system, which is too exclusively a system of credit. These facts and prospects have already turned the exchanges against us, and are likely to keep them there for some time to come.

In the meantime, the bank statements are far from being satisfactory. Deposits have largely increased within the past year, while the specie reserve has been reduced from $87,000,000 to $29,000,000. Gold is beginning to go abroad from the banks. While $40,000,000 in alliance already gone off since New Year's, only $16,400,000 went last year in the same interval of time. Neither the banks, nor the government itself, are in so good a position to resume specie payments as they were a year ago. The banks, and the country, and nothing financial is more certain than that it will rise higher still.

In the local money market a steady increase of deposits is reported, and there is no adequate demand from borrowers whose paper is always acceptable. More attention is directed to several good bonds which are offered in this market. Pittsburgh and Connellsville (Turtle creek division) bond is one of the very best security of the kind. No *safer* railroad bond can hardly be offered, and the present selling rates make it a very desirable investment.

—At Philadelphia, the *Ledger* says, there is a little inquiry for money. The banks are using their balances the best way they can, and discount all the business paper offering of sufficient credit. We do not hear of any material change in rates, which still rule on call at from 5@6 per cent.; strictly first-class indorsed paper, from 60 to 90 days, 5½@6½ ₰ cent., and for four months paper of the same credit, 6@7 ₰ cent. Single name paper is slow of sale at 7@8 ₰ cent., according to credit. Inferior paper is almost wholly without sale at any price. The banks generally are free lenders on call or short time.

—The Wall street markets are very inactive. Extreme dullness and great indisposition to trade are its general features.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 15, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
O., & H.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. Scrip	28	28	28	28¼	28¼
Erie	111½	112	112	111½	111½
Reading	127				
Harlem	145				
Mich. Cent.	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Lake Shore	111	111	111	111	111
Illinois Cent.	118	118	118¾	118½	118½
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	90	90	90	90
C. & N. W.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Do. pref.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do. pref.	99	99			
Fol. & Wabash	59	59			
Do. pref.		100		100	100
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	93½	93½	94½
Ohio & Miss.	44¾	44	43½	43¾	44¼
Chic. & Alton		140			
Do. pref.		124			
R. I. & Pitts.		102			
N. J. Central		103½			
Cumberland		38	38		
W. U. Tel.		69½	69½	69½	69½
Quicksilver		36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Am. Express		49½			
Wells-F. Ex.		49½			
American Ex.		49½			
N. S. Mining		112			
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼

At Philadelphia to-day, Reading was active and strong, with large sales at 56. Pennsylvania was in demand and steady, with sales at 61¼. Camden and Amboy was weak, selling at 129½. Lehigh Valley brought 60¾.

The *Enquirer* says: Active steps are now being taken to connect Penna Valley, Centre county, in this State, with the Pennsylvania Railroad. For some time past there has been a standing proposition on the part of the latter company to construct, equip and operate the line, if those living along the route would grade it. This proposition, notwithstanding it would bring the valley directly in connection with Bellefonte and Lemont, has never met with any response, and it seems would have fallen through altogether but for the fact that efforts are making toward the construction of a narrow-gauge or three feet road, touching at Millheim, and thence passing into the "narrows," up which it will be located if Lewisburg is reached. It is designated the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad. It will be about eighty-four miles in length, traversing a rich agricultural section of country besides affording easy and accessible market, develop whatever mineral treasures may at present be hidden in the mountains. Col. Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and H. J. Lombaert, second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been elected Directors of this railroad.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money received in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 15, 1871.

REMARKS—The market on Saturday was not an active one. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week, besides the melting weather may have had something to do with the inactivity that prevailed. Produce—The market contains at the present writing a large variety of articles that come under this head. The demand for grain has fallen off; prices are weak, with a declining tendency. The mills have a good stock of wheat on hand, and are disposed to take hold sparingly. We have heard of contracts being made for the delivery of new red at $1 20@1 25. Old wheat is a shade lower, holders generally being anxious to realize before the new crop comes in. Other kinds of grain have undergone no change worthy of note. Provisions—Notwithstanding the heated term we can report an active demand for most articles that come under this head; sugars and coffees are held firmly. The eastern markets are reported being very firm, holders not anxious to sell large lots. Flour market dull; holders generally are anxious to realize. The receipts have fallen off, still there is sufficient on hand for the current wants of the local trade. The mills have a good deal of wheat on hand. They report prices of flour unchanged.

The following are the ruling quotations. In first hands, in the purchase of small lots, the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The market contains an abundant supply. The receipts since our last were 100 bbls. Sales were made at a variety of prices. The principal inquiry was for the best descriptions; prices ranged for $4@$4 bbl; in'erior ones were dull and hard to dispose of.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note. The leading houses report sales as follows: Soda ash—Refined, 4¾@4¾c; Common 4¼@4¾c; Pearls, 8½@9c; Potash, 9@9¼c ₰ lb.

BEANS—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—The receipts since our last were 48 packages. The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers, holders being anxious to realize. We give the nominal rates as follows: Choice roll, suitable for table use, 16@17c; fair to good, 12@13@14c ₰ lb; grease butter 8@8c.

BROOM CORN—The demand is increasing. We are noted sales at 5@6@7c ₰ lb.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales at 33@35c ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER—In fair demand; sales ¼-lb cans ₰ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1-lb cans $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₰ doz.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with regular sales of full weight star at 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts continue large. Since our last issue 417 boxes were received by river and rail. The market is well stocked. Prices have a downward tendency. We quote as follows: Ohio Goshen in round lots, 10@10½c; Ohio Factory 9@9½c; Skims 6@8@6c ₰ lb.

BLACKBERRIES—The receipts and sales were liberal by boats on the slackwater. Large lots are daily disposed of at $1 ₰ bushel; packages retailed.

CHERRIES—The market remains steady with a good trade demand. The current rates for new Louisville Hydraulic are ₰ 90@3 00 ₰ box. Boston's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, Ryan & Co.'s Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50 ₰ bbl; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₰ ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $7 50.

CANNED MEATS—The market was firm with a good demand. A good business was transacted at the following: Tomatoes $2 75 ₰ dozen; peaches—2-lb cans $1 90; 3-lb cans, $3 00@3 25; corn—favorite brands, $2 75 ₰ doz.

COUNTRY CURED MEATS—Are in good supply, notwithstanding the falling off in receipts. Prices are very moderate and holders are anxious to realize.

CARBON OIL—The market could not be called so firm. Buyers were holding off or purchasing very sparingly. We quote sales of standards, singuls in a jobbing way at 22c. Sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—Dull. The last sales reported were at 85c ₰ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The drmess we have before noted has been maintained, sugar cured meats being really sale. The receipts were 62 pieces hams and 26 tierces do. The current rates were: Sugar-cured hams, 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10½@11c; plain shoulders, 7¾@8c; sides, ribbed, 9@9½c; clear do 10@10½c; dried beef 13@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ₰ bbl. Lard, tierces, 11@11½c; in kegs 12@12½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The season is about over. There is no demand; no stock on hand. We omit quotations as there would contain no information.

EGGS—The commission houses report a dull market with more sellers than buyers. The receipts were limited. We continue to quote at 15@16c ₰ dozen.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, with a fair local inquiry. We note sales of No 1 live geese feathers, first hands, 72@75c ₰ lb.

FRUITS—The market was entirely devoid of animation; buyers were scarce, taking hold very sparingly. The week's receipts were small since our last issue; 295 bbls only were received. The nominal rates for standard brands from store were as follows: Medfuns winters, ₰ cent 60; choice Wisconsins, $6 85@7 00; baker's Minnesota, $6 25; good winters, $5@7 25; fancy do, $7 50; bags, 2½ cents less. Mills limit their five cent contracts to $5 50@6 00 ₰ bbl., in a small way.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along slowly; buyers by no means plenty; most of them are waiting for lower figures. Sales from store were small, viz.:

Corn, sacks..... 450 | Oats, sacks..... 758
Wheat dull with a slight decline in prices; new wheat red is quoted at $1 20@1 25; old red is held at $1 25@1 30; white $1 30@1 40. Prices being governed altogether by quality and condition. The mills have a good supply on hand, and are not very anxious to receive. Oats are held firmly; the receipts from the western markets favors holders who will undoubtedly make good use of the news. Rye—Market held firm with a steady demand; we are reported sales of mixed car and shelled, 68@70c; prime yellow shelled 72@74c. Barley—Market inactive; no first-class are spart in their views. The extreme prices are $1@1 05 ₰ bushel. Barley, we omit, figures; we have heard of no sales for some time.

GROCERIES—The market continues to rule firm, with a good demand for most descriptions, with occasional patches from the east represent holders not anxious to sell. In our market a similar feeling exists in regard to sugars and coffees. We give the current rates as follows:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

New Orleans—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18½c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 25@1 50; good 80c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 55c; lower grades 49@50c.

HAY—The market was not so firm. The new crop is beginning to come in. We can report a fair business doing at the following: New hay from store $20@20@22 00; old $25@26@25 00 ₰ ton. Sales of baled on wharf and from depot $20@23@20 00 ₰ ton.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 3@3½@4½c.

HOMINY—There is little demand, and prices are nominal at $5 50 ₰ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11½c; green salted butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; old calf 16@18c.

HONEY—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note regular sales at 25@30c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—Sales of Pittsburgh extra No. 1 at 73@75c ₰ gallon; No. 2 at 65@67c.

HIDES—The market was dull. Prices have declined with sales of Rough Kentucky at $165 ₰ ton; dressed 12½c ₰ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₰ bbl; Eastern $1 75. Rockland, 5,000 lbs were reported at 85c ₰ bush.

MOLASSES—Market steady, with an occasional sale of middlings at $1 70@1 75 per cent.

ONIONS—Sales of Southern were in market. There are plenty of sellers at $3@3 50 ₰ bbl, the tendency being downward.

POTATOES—The dullness we have before noted has been maintained; we note sales of spring chickens by the single bbl at $4 50@5 00, some more.

PAPER—*Printing*, rag, 13@14c ₰ lb; printing, straw, 12c; *wrapping*, rag, 14@15c; wrapping, straw, 9@9c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Market firm, with sales at 11c.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand; prices continue weak, with a declining tendency; we can report sales at $3 00@3 50 ₰ bbl, as per quality.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ₰ cans $1 50; ½ ₰ cans $2 75; 1 ₰ cans $5 00 ₰ doz.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. The market was dull; there was not sufficient demand to establish quotations.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@9¼c ₰ lb.

WILLOWS—are scarce. Kentucky would bring 10c readily.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 15 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₰ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, July 17, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts per Tunn. River & R. R.	Crude bbls per Tunn. R. R.	Exports V. R. R.
Monday, July 10	6,638	458	1,896
Tuesday, July 11	7,297	661	3,773
Wednesday, July 12	4,170	290	2,397
Thursday, July 13	3,394	774	2,370
Friday, July 14	7,363	456	2,672
Saturday, July 15	5,046	564	2,281
Total for week	32,392	3,131	15,529
Since January 1	598,441	50,396	250,466
To July 15, 1871	560,833	53,527	265,995
Same time 1870	568,571	85,490	254,103
Same time 1869	456,095	59,497	188,213
Same time 1868	699,298	81,248	227,925

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was dull for the most part of the time with a decline in prices. Buyers were shy and not disposed to pay the prices that sellers were demanded. The result was inactivity, as holders refused to make sufficient concessions to open up a brisk market. The week's sales show a fair amount of sales compared with weeks past, with a slight decline in figures for all deliveries. The receipts of crude exceed 32,000 barrels. As relates to refined the market was weak; buyers were holding off or at least purchasing very sparingly—no buying on a bottom noticed less inclination to purchase. How long the market will remain in the present unsettled condition is more than we can tell.

CRUDE MARKET.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week
Crude received, bbls	19,778	32,992

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to July 15, 1871	560,833
Same time 1870	568,571
Same time 1869	438,095
Same time 1868	630,298
Same time 1867	541,586
Same time 1866	664,878
Same time 1865	294,867

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,474	3,131
Allegheny Valley Railroad	16,657	15,529
Total	19,111	18,660

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to July 15:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	59,497	83,490	53,597
Allegheny Valley Railroad	188,213	254,103	265,995
Total	247,710	338,593	319,922

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	5,000	38,000
Refined, barrels	15,000	9,000
Total	20,500	47,000

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market for crude was a quiet one. We did not hear of a single sale for any delivery. We quote the asking rates as follows: Spot 12¾c; July 12¾c; S. O. to November 1st 12¾c; S. O. all year 12c; on creek, 11@11½c; S. O. in bulk per ton at 50c ₰ bbl asked; S. O. 30 days $4 85; S. O. 90 days $4 70.

REFINED.

The market was very quiet; oil was offered at a slight decline to effect sales. Spot 25¾c; July 25¾c; August 25¾c; September 25¾c; lines to December 26c asked. No sales were reported.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—*Herald* says: The market was dull and but few transactions were reported today. The feeling seemed a little weaker. Upper creek $4 25 was bid all the forenoon, with sellers at $4 37½@4 40; lower creek $4 75 to $4 80 bid for regardless; sellers holding at $4 90@4 95.

SALES.

500 bbls upper creek, Church run..... 4 80
500 bbls upper creek spot..... 4 62½
500 bbls upper creek spot..... 4 55
500 bbls upper creek spot..... 4 57½
500 bbls lower creek spot..... 4 85
500 bbls lower creek spot..... 4 85

NEW YORK, July 15.—A considerable number of orders in the market yesterday at a fraction under quoted rates, but holders show no disposition to make further concessions; sales for delivery of 10,000 bbls. July 25½c, general asking price 25¾@25¾c; contracts 25¾c for cargoes; crude, bulk, 14¾c. Philadelphia delivery. Market unsettled and nominal; sales 15,000 bbls, refined, July, 25½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—Market quiet and firmer at $4 87½ bid for spot; $4 60 bid seller B. O.; sellers scarce.

PETROLIA CENTER, July 15.—Market quiet and weak at $4 75@4 80.

OIL CITY, July 15.—Market dull with nothing doing; 47 gravity on lower creek $4 50@4 85; do do Oil City $5 00@5 05.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Market quiet; Spot 25¾c; futures July 25¾@25¾c; August 25¾c; September 26c.. Crude 13¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, July 15.—Market quiet but a shade firmer; crude held at 14½ to 14¾c; no bids; refined 25¾c, at which price a cargo of 5,000 bbls was sold.

NEW YORK, July 12, 3:30 P. M.—The market is quiet and dull; refined touched 25¾c yesterday, which price is for spot or July; crude is very dull at 14¾ to 14¾c; no transactions to report.

OIL CITY, July 15, 12:20.—Market dull; sales at about 5@6 05.

PARKERS LANDING, July 15.—Market dull and firm at $4 80@4 85.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Crude 14c; refined, July, 25¾@25¾c; August first half 25¾c bid; first half September, 25¾c.

NEW YORK, July 15, 3 P. M.—Market quiet but a shade firmer; crude held at 14½ to 14¾c; no sales; refined 25¾c, at which price a cargo of 5,000 bbls was sold.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 5:00 P. M.—July 25¾c; August 25¾@25¾c; September 25¾@25¾c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	Brilliant Oil Works	400
W. A. & V. R. R.	Citizens' Oil Works	80
Fisher Bros.	Vesta Oil Works	376
J. Marshall	Standard Oil Works	80
J. B. Barbour	Forsythe Oil Works	696
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	80
P. Hutchinson	Star Oil Works	154
J. Hepler	Soray Oil Works	154
Bates & G.	Union Oil Works	154
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	77
P. Hutchinson	Tarentum Oil Works	160
Bates & G.	Nonpareil Oil Works	467
Bates & G.	Citizens Oil Works	474
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	467
H. McKelvey	Commercial Oil Works	467
H. McKelvey	Forsythe Oil Works	474
J. Hackett & Co.	Forsythe Oil Works	467
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Forsythe Oil Works	1,170
Commercial Oil Works	240
Citizens Oil Works	650
Standard Oil Works	154
Union Oil Works	154
Nonpareil Oil Works	462
Tarentum Oil Works	160
Total	5,866

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Mentzer, H & Co., 53 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 212 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Elkins, Ely & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.
Total, bbls..... 415

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 15, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending July 15th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, yard-master: Cattle, 46 cars; hogs, 160 cars; sheep, 92 cars; horses, 21 cars; mules, 5 cars. Comparing the arrivals this week with those of last, we find that there have been an increase of 51 cars of cattle and 60 of hogs, with a decrease of 4 cars sheep, or a total increase over last week of 113 cars.

Cattle.

To-day the arrivals have been very light, but this is generally the case at the last of the week, and arrivals for the week have been small. All of the best grades offered were sold, but a good many Texas and common remain unsold. The market was dragging and slow, and to-day closed weaker. Advices from the east are not at all favorable and the prospect is for next week does not look good at this time. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $6 00 to $6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50 to $5 60; common to medium, $5 10 to $5 20; bulls, stags and oxen, $3 50 to $4 75; fat cow stock steers, 900 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrival to-day have been light. The market closed steady and firm with a fair demand for all the offerings. Very few changed hands to-day. The following are the prices: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 80 @4 90; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 70@4 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 60@4 70; rough to common, $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals very light to-day. The quality of those remaining on sale is common. The market has been ½c to ¾c lower than last week. The regular buyers purchased only what they required, and the market is dull to drag, and although liberal concessions were made them, it was feared still greater would be necessary in order to prevent a glut, but several buyers from the country arrived and, purchasing rather freely, prevented the anticipated declines. All the best grades are sold, and the indications are that if the receipts are moderate the coming week, a fair market will be met with. The following are the quotations at which the market closed: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, 5½@5¾c; good to prime 90 lbs, 4½@5c; fair to good 75 lbs, 4@4½c; common and culls, 3½@4c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 62; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25; lambs 5 to 6c.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 15.—The market has been a little active, but the demand is generally for parcels to supply the wants of manufacturers only. The stocks of the various discriptions are moderate, and there is no disposition to shade prices. The receipts of fleece have been quite liberal, but there has been a good demand, and full rates are obtained for all parcels disposed of. There has been an improved demand for California and prices are a trifle firmer. The stock of Texas and Georgia is about exhausted, and consequently there is little movement to be transacted in either description. Pulled wool continues in active request and the advanced rates are maintained. Foreign wool remains dull. There is a good demand for all kinds, and with a moderate supply, prices are unchanged, but rather harden. Domestic fleece—western fleece at 60@61c for X, and 62½c for XX; Ohio and Pa. fine 62@63c; do fine delaine, 62@63c; do medium, 62@63c; Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and western washed, fine, 58@59c; do, medium and coarse, 58@ 62c; unwashed, medium and coarse, 44@45c; do, fine, 42@43c; do, dark and inferior, 38@40c; choice full-washed, 72@75c; good do, 67@70c. *North American.*

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 15.—Pig iron is in steady demand at full figures. Sales of 500 tons No. 1 Foundry at $35; 300 tons No. 2 at $32@33; 700 tons forge at $29@32; and mottled and white at $28 50@29.

Manufactured iron—Iron commands $75.

Scotch Pig is steady at $32@33 per ton.

Blooms are neglected.

Nails command $4 75 per keg.

Anchors and chains are in light request at 7½c for the former, and 8½c per lb for the latter.—*Press Current.*

Pig iron there is rather more doing. Sales of 800 tons No. 1, Foundry at $35; 500 tons No. 2 at $33, and Gray Forge at $32 25 per ton. Bar is worth $75, and Scotch pig $31@32 50 per ton. Nails sell at $4 75 per keg.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

July 15.—The market for Scotch pig remains very quiet, the demand being entirely for small parcels, but prices are without change—we notice sales of 100 tons Eglinton at $31; 150 do Glengarnock at $32 50; 100 do Gartsherrie, $33@33 50; and 100 do Coltness, $37 50@38. American continues neglected, and full rates are maintained—sales have been made of 3,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2, ex-future delivery, at the market price at the time delivered—spot parcels are scarce and wanted. The demand for new rails continues, and prices have a hardening tendency—2,000 tons American, western delivery, sold at $72 at the works, and 3,500 tons 56 lbs English, on private terms. Refined bar is firmer in Philadelphia, as we have marked in our last, and there is a better feeling here, but prices have not advanced. Common sheets, plain and galvanized, are held more firmly. —*Price Current.*

Hops.

The crop accounts from New York and the West are, thus far, favorable to a full average yield; but the plant is subject to many contingencies between this and the picking season, and so it is altogether too early to forecast results.

Notwithstanding the fact that the vines in most yards are to a greater or less extent covered with lice, they are, as a general thing, looking quite thrifty, and we do not share in the fears expressed by some that "the hop crop will be a failure." It is too early to form an opinion as to the extent of the damage likely to be done by the vermin.

The news from the old world indicates at least a partial failure of the crop there, which has the effect to stiffen prices here, and old hops have advanced 1 to 2 cents a pound according to grade. Sales in this State are for the first time in several years anxious to contract the growing crop.

Later in the season last year, Mr. E. E. Wells estimated the hop crop of that year at 50,000 bales, or 7,000 tons. The estimate of this paper at that time, Mr. Wells's circular states that 1,456 bales were received in New York last week, and the total receipts of the season at that port were 29,919 bales. More hops have gone west from the hop district of this State than were shipped to New York. Taking into account the hops still to go forward, and then deduct the old hops, our figures will not be found far out of the way.—*Cooperstown Journal, July 13.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and depressed.

WHEAT—Dull and declined 2@3c. No 2 spring $1 12@1 13; the afternoon firmer and fairly active at $1 14@1 14¾ for July.

CORN—In fair demand but lower by 1@1½c; No 2 mixed 35½c cash; the July 37c seller all year; the afternoon buyer at 36½c; seller for August, and 35c bid for July.

OATS. No. 2 ½c higher at 28½@28¾c.

RYE. No 2 active but easier at 60@60½c.

BARLEY—75@76c for August and September.

HOGS—Firm at $5.

PROVISIONS. Very quiet. Mess pork $14 25@14 50.

HOGS—Steady; receipts 7,000; shipments 7,000.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 15. Cotton steady; middling uplands 21c. Flour dull and drooping; superfine western and State $4 90@5 25; common to fair extra do $5 30@5 50; good to choice $5 70@6 20; white western extra $6 20@6 80. Orbio extra $6 10@6 50; St. Louis do $6 10@6 50. Corn heavy at $@1 10@1 50. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm at 90@c. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 21@1 27 for red winter; $1 40; red winter, $1 40@1 50; new white Illinois $1 55. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Oats dull and a shade lower; western mixed 37@38c; good to choice 37@37½c; yellow 39@40c. Oats dull and a shade lower; western at 64@65c. Wool active; Lambs' pulled 32@36c; pulled 67@72½c. Hops quiet. Coffee steady at 20@22c. Orinoco 24½@25½c. Wool active at full prices. Pork dull and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles steady at 9½c. Lard dull and a shade lower; common to prime steam 10¾@10¾c; good to choice 10¾@11c; yellow 12@12¼c. Oats dull and a shade lower; western at 64@65

THE VERY LATEST.

COREA.

The Late Fight With the Natives.

Treacherous Conduct of the Coreans—They Attack a Surveying Party, but Couldn't Stand the Fire of the Yankee Guns—Their Forts Useless.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The following special account of the Corean fight is received by the American from Shanghai, having been brought by the Palos, which left Corea June 3d, to get stores and bring up some eight-inch guns from the Ashuelot. The fleet arrived in Jerome Gulf May 29th, and report ten days surveying the coast between the various islands, finally coming to anchor in a point designated on the French charts as Ife Rose. Three days in the surveying party was away. In that time they met some natives, who sent off a communication asking who we were from, and hoping we were well. On Monday of this week a number of Coreans of the third and fifth ranks were aboard. Governor Lowe's interpreters received them. They were not of a rank to be received by the Admiral or Minister. They were shown about the Colorado, and distinctly told that we meant to send a surveying party up the river, and that our mission was peaceful, and that we should not attack or molest them unless they first assaulted us. They pressed themselves noncommittal, and as glad to know that our mission was peaceful. As I believed that they were unfriendly, I sent only the Monocacy and Palos, with four steam launches—two from the Colorado and the others from the Alaska and Benicia. The ship about half-past 10 A. M. to go up and past Konghoa, an island afghe month of the river Salee. The surveyr party from the Monocacy, under Capt. McCrea, numbered 179; from the Palos, under Col. Rockwell, 50. The launches were manned by eleven men each. Capt. Homer C. Blake was on the Palos. Accompanying the expedition were Mr. Cowie, private secretary to Minister Lowe on the Palos, and Messrs. J McCaslin and Ed. H. Julesburg.

Paymaster Spaulding, of the Palos, was with Lieut Totten and Capt. Boswell; Mr. Siassen, of the Colorado, with Lieut. Meade. The boat parties were armed with cutlasses, pistols and Remington rifles. The Benicia launch carried a 24-pounder in the bow. The others were provided with 12-pounders; all having a good supply of shell, canister and shrapnel. Availing themselves of the flood tide, the launches went ahead abreast up the Konghoa river, sounding as they proceeded, the Palos and Monocacy following at a convenient distance. The boats, which were unmolested for some time, prosecuted the work regularly on the river, which is here a mile wide. The day was bright and pleasant, and all well.

All approached the narrow portion of the river, about ten miles from the Colorado. Here a great number of unarmed Coreans was noticed on the bluff of the left bank, with flags flying, presenting quite a marked array. A nearer view indicated their number at about 3,000 men, clothed in white cotton not unlike the present European overcoats, white pajamas tied at the ankle, with white socks and light summer shoes, such as the Chinese wear. There were two red stone forts visible, one on each bank, apparently armed with two guns each, sixty-nine eighteen pounders, and guarding the narrow passage or bend in the river. The one on the right bank was the smaller of the two, and was barely noticed at all during the fight except by a shot or two to find if any one was stirring therein, but the main fort on the left bank, rising nearly a hundred feet from the water's edge, was evidently the standpoint of the Coreans, and from here they opened fire to intimidate or drive away in dismay the foreigners.

The launchers kept on at their business without heeding the spectacle presented on the bluff. The Benecia launch had in the meanwhile dropped astern, owing to the long lines floating down the leak, she kept up a steady fire till the forts were silenced. During the action there was little or no breeze and the thick smoke from the fort almost hid the combatants. At intervals, however, it was noticed that the men from the walls was flying off in clouds as the shells burst in the works, and in ten minutes from the commencement of the firing, the Coreans were driven back over the hills. Admiral Rodgers had said before the surveying party left his ship, "Don't fire unless you are fired upon, but if you are fired upon, don't be first to stop firing." There were no orders given to land, as the Admiral and Minister had satisfied himself as to the discomfiture of the enemy, the gunboats and launches were ordered to move around the bend and anchor a short distance above the scene of action. The only casualties reported were on the Alaska's launch. A sailor was in the act of pointing a howitzer, when a ball struck him on the side of the head and shoulders. He received two fingers cut off by the recoil of a gun. It seems strange that with the hot and close contact of the launches the Coreans such small damage should result; but it is believed this fortunate issue for the boats was owing to the larger guns on the forts being elevated too much for the gunboats, and the launches were all more or less struck by the balls, and many narrow escapes took place, but fortunately nobody was hit. After the boats had rounded the point the Coreans re-turned to their guns and in time got the range for the launch of the Benecia, which was delayed and left behind. Master Schroeder, in charge of the launch, did not hesitate to force his passage, ignoring all odds and join his companions, and as soon as the fire from the fort was delivered, coolly returned the fire and pushed on up the river. At Slackwater the boats headed down the stream again, but before they started on their return to the anchorage a few shells were thrown over the hill into the fort. This procedure settled affairs for that day. The Coreans, finding their forts of no use, came round the corner and out of sight, they concluded to evacuate. They were seen marching out of the works in large bodies and making a short route to the woods in the rear. The work of the surveying party being concluded, the vessels returned to the squadron at Chemulpo without molestation.

YOKOHAMA, June 23.—It is reported that during the recent fight between the gunboats Monocacy and Palos and the Corean forts, a note signed by the Chief Counselor of the King was sent to our boats by a messenger, which stated that the Coreans refused to hold any further intercourse with foreign nations, and that the crew of the American ship General Sherman were put to death under the laws of the land, because they set fire to the vessel with force and murder after they had been shipwrecked. Our vessels returned to their anchorage after receiving the letter, and taking as clear a survey of the forts as possible, Admiral Rogers now awaits further instructions from Washington.

THE RIOT.

Sermons Preached on the Subject.

The Instigators of the Riot Denounced by the Catholic Clergy—They Claim to be Political as Well as Spiritual Guides—The Irish Brigade Demand an Investigation Into the Firing by the Militia.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Sermons were preached in several churches to-day on the subject. Rev. Dr. Northrup, of the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, said the people had passed through a scene of trouble, and although deadly strife had given those in power the assurance that having principles to maintain they must not be recreant to their trust. Peace was worth having and preserving, even at the expense of bloodshed. It was proper that the Hibernians should have their rights and orangemen theirs, and nothing less than their rights, and the liberties of American citizens must be preserved, and if bullets were the only argument effectual with certain classes then let bullets be used.

In the absence of the Bishop, who was out of town, Father Carney preached at St. Patrick's Cathedral, from Matthew, and he cautioned the people against false teachers, who, caring only to gain their ends, led them on the path of destruction; and without directly naming the instigators of the disturbances, exhorted the people in future to follow the advice of their divinely commissioned teachers, who always spoke to them for their benefit.

At the Church of St. Paul, Rev. Father Deshaw, speaking in reference to the riots, claimed that priests were the divinely ordained guides of their flocks in matters political as well as spiritual, that it was the duty of the latter to follow the counsels of their clergy, and that they would thus be guaranteed against error.

At St. Columbus Church, Rev. father Haggerty advised Irishmen to bury the feuds and animosities of the old land, and cultivate friendly relations with the Orangemen.

Edward Jaffrey, aged twenty-eight, belonging to Company A, Ninth Regiment, died of a terrible death, he was detained on the 12th by his sick wife at the Ninth Avenue Hotel. In the evening he was informed by a friend when he learned of the riot in which his comrades were the front rank of the fight, and from the broad seat of danger, he got excited and cut his throat from ear to earjwith a razor, expiring instantly.

A meeting of the officers of the Irish Brigade Association was held at the Astor House to-day, Col. Benson presiding, preliminary to a projected mass meeting of Irish citizens of New York to give expression to their opinion on the late riot and the conduct of the authorities. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as an organization in a great measure representing the Irish society of New York, who fought to sustain the Government of the United States, and deeply gave substantial evidence of their respect for law and love of liberty, we deeply deplore the calamitous events of Wednesday, the 12th instant, and denounce as slanderous the charges, and in many quarters supposed to be implied, in certain official acts of public officials, that the great body of Irish citizens of New York are in any manner responsible for the occurrence; that we fail to find in the facts in the published accounts of this event evidence of any riotous combination to a great extent as wide spread for their vile power to subdue, and we therefore believe that the employment of the militia and firing on the people demand searching and thorough investigation.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 7:39 P. M.

No important change is reported in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations since Saturday evening. The barometer has very generally fallen from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and the temperature was generally higher than yesterday in the interior and on the Atlantic coast, but lower on the lakes. Fresh southwesterly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast. Pleasant weather was very generally reported this morning from Lake Ontario to Missouri and eastward to the Atlantic, with threatening weather on Lake Michigan; but this afternoon a severe storm has prevailed in New York City, and rain has very generally fallen from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and to Illinois.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable the storm in New York will extend but a short distance, but generally cloudy and rainy weather will extend to-night over the middle Atlantic. Cloudy weather will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States. Northwesterly winds are probable for the upper lakes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

QUICK WORK.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The change of gauge from six to four feet eight and a half inches on the Louisville Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from Louisville to Mt. Vernon, a distance of fifty-two miles, was made to-day in the short space of seven hours. Cars will be running regularly on schedule time to-morrow.

An old man named Perry, supposed to be from Pittsburgh, fell from a westward bound train on Friday night near Allatona, Ohio, sustaining injuries from which he died Saturday.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Thiers's Alleged Letter to the Pope—Arrests in Montrouge District.

PARIS, July 16.—General Paladines has been appointed Commandant of the Fourteenth military division of France.

The *Journal Official* again pronounces the alleged letter of President Thiers to the Pope a forgery.

Two hundred prisoners were arrested in the Montrouge quarter alone last week.

Spanish Budget—Murderer of Prim Arrested —Restoration of the Bourbon Dynasty.

MADRID, July 16.—The Cortes yesterday voted the budget.

The Murderer of Marshal Prim has been arrested. It is said that Prince D'Assig, son of ex-Queen Isabella, objects to the regency of the Duke of Montpensier, proposed by the monarchial party in the event of the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain.

Triumphal Entry of the Bavarian Troops.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Bavarian troops which served in the late war made a triumphal entry into Munich to-day, amid the most enthusiastic rejoicings. The city was splendidly decorated, and tonight there is a general illumination.

Trial of the Communists.

PARIS, July 17.—The courts martial for the trial of the Communist prisoners open to-morrow.

The *Avenir Liberal* asserts that Thiers has written a kind, vague letter to the Pope, hinting that France will support the Papacy diplomatically if other Powers act with her.

Dissolution of the Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, July 16.—It is rumored that in consequence of the warm discussion in the Cabinet Council, Ministers Marcos, Sorriego and Rivero determined to resign; that the present Cabinet will be dissolved and a radical ministery formed.

Reception of a Deputation from the American Evangelical Alliance by Prince Gortschakoff —Address to the Czar.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Stuttgart announces the reception of a deputation from American Evangelical Alliance by Prince Gortschakoff. An address from the Alliance to the Czar was presented and favorably received. The address which was prepared in advance and for which we are indebted to one of the members of the deputation is as follows:

"To His Imperial Majesty, Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias:

"The undersigned citizens of the United States of America and delegates to the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, which is an organization composed of Protestant Christians of different denominations and countries, beg leave most respectfully to explain the circumstances which have prompted this appeal to your Imperial Majesty. By the increased facilities in communication, the unity of the human family becomes more and more practical. National acts of justice and philanthropy exert direct influence beyond the boundaries of countries in which they originate. The benevolent decrees of your Imperial Majesty in reference to the serfs commands the admiration of the friends of humanity in our land and throughout the world, and had a favorable effect upon our own Government in bringing about almost simultaneously the emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves. Confidence in the well-known benevolence of your Imperial Majesty enables us to express the profound sympathy felt by multitudes in our own country with your large number of your Imperial Majesty's subjects in the Baltic provinces, whose condition is so graphically described in a report made to your Imperial Majesty by Count Babrinskie in April, 1864, and who, by the existing laws, was prevented from openly returning to the faith of their Lutheran ancestors.

"As Americans we venture to refer to the results of our own national experience as illustrating the effects of religious liberty, the well-being of individuals and the stability of the Government. By religious liberty we do not intend freedom from all authority, much less that all opinions are equally good, but only the right of every individual to believe and worship according to his own conscience responsible only to the authority of God as revealed in His Holy Word. In the United States all of the religious denominations and forms of worship are equal before the law which, supporting none, protects all and never interferes with their internal affairs. The orthodox Greek Church, though with us the smallest as to numbers, enjoys every respect the same liberty as the largest denominations. It may build churches, propagate its opinions and extend in influence as freely in the United States as in the empire of Russia. In this religious freedom we have found not only relief to the State from agitation and cares, but the surest pledge of social order and national unity by promoting mutual respect and charity among the different denominations, and imparting a sense of security and the highest freedom enjoyment of their most sacred rights. In view of these considerations we respectfully request, with our brethern in Europe, in behalf of your Imperial Majesty's subjects in the Baltic provinces, that they may be permitted to worship God and educate their children according to the faith of their fathers, and free preference of their own consciences. Still further, in behalf of the American missionaries, distinguished for intelligence, piety and scholarship, who have labored long and successfully among Armenians, Nestorians and other Christians under the Ottoman rule in Turkey and on the borders of the Russian dominions, we beg leave to ask that your Imperial Majesty's Christian government may be induced to grant within the limits of its jurisdiction, among all subjects not belonging to the orthodox Greek faith, liberty of worship, and religious instruction including the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. In support of the memorial which we now earnestly, respectfully present, we appeal to genuine Christianity, which in its essential and its nature requires moral influence and motives; to the sacred rights of conscience which demand expression in the freedom of public worship; to the spirit of modern civilization which favors religious liberty and seems to anticipate its universal prevalence, and to the precepts of Jesus Christ, whose kingdom is not of this world, and who is the head over all things to His church. In the sincere hope that your Imperial Majesty may have high satisfaction in aiding in other to those great acts of benevolence which have inpired mankind, and devoutly invoking upon your Imperial Majesty and upon all Russia the blessing of Almighty God, by whom Kings reign and Princes decree justice, we subscribe ourselves, with profound respect, your Imperial Majesty's obedient servants,

(Signed) "W. S. ANAS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WM. E. DODGE,
CHAS. P. M'ILVAIN,
NORMAN WHITE,
NATHAN BANGS,
SALMON P. CHASE,
PETER PARKER,
MATTHEW SIMPSON,
CYRUS W. FIELD,
PHILIP SHAFF, Secretary."

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A little girl was sun-struck in Cincinnati yesterday afternoon.

The funeral of Capt. D. C. Stankard, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket on Saturday, occurred at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday.

Yesterday morning a woman named Jane McCoy died in the City Hospital at Louisville. About fifteen years ago she was brutally outraged by a negro named Dave Chapman, who was tried and hung for the crime, but his act left a stain on his victim which dragged her down to a life of shame, ending at last as above stated.

Several roustabouts on the steamer Henry Ames mutinied on Saturday afternoon, some miles below St. Louis, and were arrested on the arrival of the steamer in the evening, and placed in the custody of United States Marshal.

Judge E. N. Powell, of Peoria, Ill., died suddenly on Saturday.

POLITICAL.

BOSTON, July 16.—A letter appeared in a Sunday paper, signed by B. F. Butler, in which that gentleman says: In view of the present political condition of parties in Massachusetts, and the withdrawal of Governor Claflin, he proposed to become a candidate for the office of Governor.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—River seven feet nine, having risen three inches. Regular packets only arrived and departed. Stormy.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 16.—Port list: Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 1 A. M.; Bismarck, Cairo to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Ben. St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; R. J. Lockwood, Red River to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Henry M. Shreve, St. Louis to Red River, 4 P. M. River fell two inches. Clear. Mercury 98.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 16.—Clear and hot before noon; since cloudy, with rain to the north and east; mercury 90. River rising slowly. Port list: Down—Emma Floyd, 9 last night; Rose Hite, 8 to-night. Up—Quickstep and John Lumsden, 8 P. M.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Arrived—Ida, Augusta; Northwestern and Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Gen. Anderson, Tennessee river; City of Memphis; Huntsville, Peoria. Departed—None. River about stationary. Weather clear and hot.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—River slowly receding, with twenty inches in the chute and forty-two inches in the canal. Cloudy and pleasant to-day: heavy rain and a terrible thunder storm to-night. As soon as the canal is closed next Thursday regular lines of light draught boats will be established from this to Southern ports.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, July 16, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'r	Change 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.65	.66	68	N.W.	6	18	C	1
Cleveland, O.	29.72	.73	70	N.W.	6	22	H	1
Chicago, Ill.	29.82	.71	73	N.E.	6	18	C	3
Cincinnati, O.	29.80	.64	74					3
Cleveland, O.	29.73	.73	73	S.W.	8	32	C	3
Davenport, Iowa.	29.86	.54	70	S.W.	8	24	C	3
Detroit, Mich.	29.74	.64	70	N.E.	4	08	B	3
Memphis, Tenn.	29.92	.61	80	S.W.	10	26	C	3
Nashville, Tenn.	29.92	.80	83	S.W.	7	24	C	3
New Orleans, La.	29.91	.70	86	S.W.	7	22	B	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.80	.61	78					3
St. Louis, Mo.	29.75	.98	80	W.	2	02	B	3
St. Paul, Minn.								

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Almost an Accident.

During the prevalence of the wind storm yesterday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock, an old lady, whose name is not known, came very near being blown over Bluff street at the point where it joins Second avenue. The presence of several persons alone saved her from a terrible death, for, being in feeble health, she was unable to resist the wind, and would undoubtedly have been dashed over the precipice.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.—Wm. Miller & Co., of Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street, corner of Seventh, have in store a very large stock of the finest staple groceries, and a full stock of the best foreign and domestic wines and liquors, which they offer to the trade at reasonable prices. Mr. Wm. Miller, the senior member of the firm, is a resident of Philadelphia, where he is always prepared to take advantage of any downward fluctuations in the price of goods, thus enabling the house to offer extra inducements to the trade. Mr. William Bruff and Mr. J. S. Bonnet are the resident partners here, and need no introduction from us, being well known as upright and honorable business men, pleasant and affable to those who may call upon them. The house is one of long standing, and none bears a better reputation for the kind of goods sold or the manner of dealing with the trade.

The case of Patrick Bonner, an insane man, who was arrested to prevent him from doing some violence to himself and others, was brought before the Court on Saturday, and after hearing the testimony an order was made sending him to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont.

WAGON UPSET.

Several Persons Hurt.

About half-past five o'clock last evening, an accident occurred at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, by which a spring wagon was upset and several persons injured. The occupants of the wagon were George Hoge, J. Lang, Mrs. Lang and two small children. They were all thrown out. Mr. and Mrs. Lang escaped with slight injuries, while the infants were not to be hurt thereby. Mr. Hoge received some bruises about the shoulder and on the legs, and one arm was dislocated at the elbow. The injured parties were conveyed into the Commercial drug store, and Dr. Arthurs being advised that his services were needed, rendered all the aid necessary, after which they were taken to their homes in Allegheny City. The wagon was considerably damaged.

Accidents.

Peter Mohann, twelve years old, while bathing in the Allegheny river at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, last evening, fell over some boats and broke his arm above the wrist.

R. Crawford, son of Robert Crawford, of Forty-second street, while gathering blackberries on Seventh street near East Liberty yesterday, fell from a fence and broke both bones of the right arm. Dr. Clark attended both of the above cases.

On Saturday evening a young man named Xavier, in the employ of Mr. Gangwisch, brewer in the Fourteenth ward, while attending his business fell through a hatchway to the floor of the cellar and was considerably injured.

Died from Her Injuries.

MRS. Maria Boobyer, who was so terribly injured Friday evening by falling over the precipice from Bluff street to Second Avenue, died in a few hours afterwards from the effects of her injuries. Her funeral took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of her son Edward, No. 68 Marion street, the remains being interred in Chartiers Cemetery. The deceased was a very estimable woman, widow of Jacob Boobyer, Sr., and mother of Edward and Jacob Boobyer, Jr., gentlemen well known in the community.

Sudden Death.

About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Louis De Hann, father-in-law to L. De Roy, pawnbroker, Smithfield street, died sudenly, at the residence of his son-in-law on Webster avenue. He ate heartily of the dinner, and about half past two o'clock, while lying on the lounge, began bleeding at the nose, and before it could be checked he was dead. Deceased was fifty-five years old and leaves a widow and several children. He was a second hand dealer by occupation.

R. J. McGowan, Esq.

In another column will be found the card of R. J. McGowan, Esq., who is announced as a candidate for renomination to the office of City Controller. While we are the partizan of no particular candidate, we cannot say less than that Mr. McGowan has made a most excellent officer, and if renominated will discharge the duties with equal fidelity and satisfaction. He is eminently qualified for the position, and has hosts of friends, and seems very sanguine of success.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE Mayor's police arrested two men, named James Gabby and John Koll, in Allegheny, yesterday, for ordinary drunk and disorderly. They have been locked up when they furnished ample evidence that they were suffering from the *delirium tremens*. They will be disposed of this morning.

On Saturday evening Johann Bopp, a butcher living in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, cut himself in the arm with a butcher knife, severing the radial artery. The cut was quite severe, and bled profusely. The injured man was taken to Dr. F. Scherer's office, where the wound was dressed.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned, and a large crowd of curious spectators followed a couple of policemen through the streets of Allegheny City last evening, to witness the incarceration of the certain vagrant, William Diehl. The latter possessing gentleman bore it with marked composure, save that he occasionally uttered a yell, stripped of all melody, but sufficiently vociferous to attract the urchins within the adjacent squares. The lock-up resounded with his rantings all night.

SAD DEATH.

A Little Babe Drowned in a Wash Kettle.

Friday evening, at six o'clock, a sad accident occurred in the house of Mrs. Maria Sleigh, a mile or two from the village of Hoboken, eight miles above Allegheny. Mrs. Sleigh had been washing some clothes during the day, and left a kettle of water on the porch. Having occasion to leave the house for a few moments, she left her babe, aged seventeen months, sitting on the porch, not far from the kettle. On returning she missed the child from the porch. The child's feet protruding from the kettle, and when she drew it forth was horror-stricken to find it dead. It had crawled to the kettle during her absence, and with that desire to "dabble" in water so peculiar to children, fell head foremost into the steaming mass, to reach the water. Coroner West held an inquest. Dr. Edward S. Umbstaetter held a *post mortem* examination, and found that the babe came to its death by drowning, after which the jury found a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.

A Justice of the Peace Under Bonds to Appear at Court.

In the month of May last Michael Schultz made information before Justice Elsesser, of Etna borough, charging John Schultz, his nephew, and formerly a member of the firm of Schultz & Danner, with forging deposits made to his order for several hundred dollars. A warrant was issued, and the young man arrested and taken before the magistrate, who it seems admitted him to bail, signing, as is alleged by Mr. Schultz, the name of Thomas A. Colson, to the bail bond, notwithstanding that gentleman was not present. When the time for the hearing came around, defendant failed to put in an appearance, and to this time his whereabouts are not known.

The matters stood until about a week ago, when Mr. Schultz, the elder, appeared before Alderman Eggers, of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, and lodged complaint charging Justice Elsesser with misdemeanor in office. The defendant was called before the Alderman on Saturday, when he waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at Court.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE J. B. Jones club has built a new boat house.

COULTER is going to Halifax next month, and says he is coming back with a Nova Scotian bride.

YESTERDAY morning Deputy Mayor Nichols had five cases before him.

THE Pittsburgh Barge Club will meet this evening to consider the building of a new boat house.

SEVERAL of the South Siders want the Town Hall of a size sufficient to hold thirteen to fifteen people.

THE Veteran Guards has adopted the name of Moreland Veteran Guards.

HAMPTON'S Battery will go to Canonsburg with the Grays. They will go by the Pike should a number of horses be obtained.

A FIRE in the roof of a house on Etna street, occasioned the alarm on Saturday at noon. No damage was done.

JOHN BARR, Esq., of Washington, Pa., aged sixty-eight, was killed Friday morning thrown from a buggy, the team having run away.

THE Heaths have been transferred to the Grays Battalion, the papers having been received from Harrisburg authorizing the transfer.

EVAN WILSON got a ticket of leave for twenty days sojourn at Claremont. Mayor Brush extended him the courtesy.

AS the result of Saturday night's debauchery Mayor Brush on Monday morning dispensed justice to some twenty-one common offenders.

JAMES GODFREY was committed to jail Saturday by Alderman McMasters, charged by William Haley with keeping a disorderly house.

SAMUEL DOUGHERTY and John Smith, who, on the Fourth of July last, attacked Wm. Reuben, of Penn avenue, had a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols on Saturday evening, and were held to bail to answer.

MICHAEL ROONEY was committed to jail for further hearing on Friday afternoon next, before Alderman Floyd, on a charge of larceny preferred by a man named O'Boacher.

THE inquest on the remains of Jacob Brenn, whose drowning we reported Saturday, was held in the afternoon of that day by Coroner Kelso Reubert. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

AN entry on the watch house docket yesterday denominated the evening, "a big go." The disturbement will secure him even handed justice this morning, no doubt.

MISS LIZZIE KELSEY, residing back of the Revenue House, Third avenue, was charged before Alderman Sarsfield with opening Miss Kate Johnson's safe and taking therefrom some jewelry and other trinkets.

ONE of the Mayor's police yesterday arrested a loyal and dumb man for drunkenness. The case was entered Commonwealth vs. "Deaf and Dumb." He was discharged.

SAMUEL HARDY made an information before Alderman Neeper on Saturday, charging Thomas Coverny with stealing a saw, some planes and other tools from the establishment of Joshua Rhodes. Warrant issued.

MRS. JOHN DAVIS alleged before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, that her husband had acted in a brutal manner toward her, and had threatened her life. Warrant issued.

JAMES FREEMAN, who needs no introduction to our readers, was on Saturday retired by Mayor Brush for a six months' cruise at the workhouse. He was arrested this time for vagrancy in the Diamond market, by mounted constable Frost.

IT is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad officers in this city have been authorized from headquarters to settle the Tyrone & Clearfield claims, so that all of them shall seem just. The difficulty, we presume, will soon be adjusted.

DAVID Foust was committed to jail by Mayor Brush, in default of bail, to answer a charge of conspiracy, preferred by Mrs. Sarah Ann Hamilton. The allegation is that Foust entered vexatious suits against saloon keepers for the purpose of levying black mail.

HEREAFTER there will be but one service in the Hazlewood Presbyterian Church, on Sunday—in the forenoon. This change has been made in consequence of the extreme warm weather, and to relieve both pastor and people the arduous duties of the pastor, Rev. J. S. Stuchell.

AN old negro, who goes by the title of "Circus Jack," which he received from a coveyance Dan Rice's circus at one time, was picked up on the Monongahela wharf, Saturday morning, in a half famished condition. Owing to the kindness of the secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, was consulted, and "Jack" was given comfortable quarters in the poor house.

THOMAS THOMAS made information before Justice Ammons, of East Birmingham, charging T. C. Richards, proprietor of the "Green Tree," with assault and battery. He alleged that he called with Richards, and gave him his watch for safe keeping, and when he asked for it the defendant responded by slapping him in the face. Warrant issued.

AN oil well near Leechburg station, West Penn Railroad, which has been throwing a stream of gas and water for the past several days, caught fire during the night—the gas igniting and throwing a flame some seventy feet high. Workmen set about extinguishing the fire with earth—a task not always accomplished in such cases.

COUNCIL and the Street Commissioner have the sidewalk in front of the Eleventh ward station house put into better trim? By so doing he would save many people from stumbling and the utterance of oaths both loud and deep. A good part of the latter, too, are buried at him. It is a small matter, but very annoying to pedestrians.

MISS. MARGARET SAVAGE appeared before Alderman McMasters, Saturday, and sued Henry McMullen, tavern keeper, for assault and battery. Mrs. Savage alleges that her husband goes to McMullen's saloon and gets drunk, and that while in that condition McMullen not to give him any more liquor. The notice was not heeded, and when she went to the tavern to complain, McMullen shoved her out.

THE reported suicide of E. S. Golden, Esq., of Kittanning, published in the Titusville *Herald*, in a letter purporting to be written by Archibald Blakely, Esq., was a mean hoax. Mr. J. O. S. Golden, of this city, had an H. E. S. Golden, Esq., on Saturday telegraphed to Kittanning, and received an answer to the effect that his brother was alive and well, the rumor of his death being entirely without foundation. The party who could perpetrate such a hoax deserves to be severely punished.

ABOUT two o'clock this morning, officer Moran discovered a horse which had fallen and lay entangled in the harness, at the corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue. He rescued the horse, when it appeared the jaggey wagon to which he was attached was badly injured, the shafts being broken off completely about half way down and the dash board smashed. A piece of one of the traces, which had evidently been cut, still hung to the single tree. The horse was left at Patterson's livery stable.

THE jury called by the Coroner to inquire into the death of the (then) unknown man killed at Brinton—but since ascertained to be Mr. Storm—are anxious to know whether the Coroner intends to finish the inquest. No testimony was heard, and no verdict rendered, the inquest being adjourned until the train men could be called as witnesses. This was last Tuesday, and they have never been notified to meet again. What's the matter?

WE have been requested to ask the gentlemen having the matter in charge why the Braddock's Field plank road has not been transferred to the city. The toll gate at Scho is a positive nuisance, and unless it is soon abolished the people having occasion to pass over the road will, no doubt, refuse to pay toll—taxed as they now are with the regular city vehicle license. Some have already done so and others will speedily follow. The legislation for the transfer of the road was procured at the last session of the General Assembly, and why the delay in turning it over to the city, we cannot imagine.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Casdorf, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

THE Patent Vulcanite Roofing—the best and cheapest in the market—the only composition roofing containing no coal tar. Water and fire-proof, elastic, pliable and suitable for any style of roof. For sale at Works or on roof. Samples, terms, &c., at office, 95 Water street.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

A Man Destroys Himself in a Field Near Perrysville—He Leaves a Memorandum of Will Disposing of His Property—His Residence, Antecedents or Relatives Not Known —A Case Calling for Investigation.

The people residing at and adjacent to the village of Perrysville, above Allegheny city, were somewhat startled yesterday afternoon when the news became spread abroad that a deliberate suicide, enshrouded partially in a cloud of mystery, had been committed within the precincts thereof, and of course in the excitement that followed various and conflicting accounts of the affair reached the city. These were all current that day by a DISPATCH reporter in search for the facts, our reporter late last evening was thrown in the company of Mr. Harry B. Smithson, and A. W. Erwin, Esqs., of Allegheny city, who had just returned from Perrysville, and from them obtained the following graphic details from notes on the on the ground of the occurrence.

SCENE OF THE SUICIDE.

The scene of the suicide is laid on Rodenbaugh's hill, on property owned by W. H. Rodenbaugh, near the Keating House, on the Perrysville road. About seven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Rodenbaugh had occasion to pass over the ground, when he noticed, lying under a stone wall, an apparently asleep, a genteel looking man. He did not disturb him, passing on and returning home by another route. About ten o'clock—three hours later—he passed by the place again, and as he neared the sleeper discovered that he was in normal slumber, and snoring heavily. Again he went by and did not happen over there again until about twelve o'clock P. M., when the stranger was discovered

COLD IN DEATH.

The news became rapidly spread abroad, and a crowd of curious spectators were soon brought to the spot where the body lay; among them were Messrs. Smithson and Erwin. The man was lying face downward, the left arm being bent and the hand resting at the mouth. A portion of the face was bitten off, as was also a portion of the forefinger of the left hand, and some clotted blood stood in the mouth. The nose was turned completely back, and the whole positionof the body indicated that the man had died in a severe convulsion.

THE AGENCY OF DEATH.

The means used to cause death were plainly visible to those who cared to examine into the matter. By the side of the lay an empty phial, containing a phate of morphine, about one-third of the contents being gone, and in the coat pocket of the deceased was another ounce phial, full of the same narcotic.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS—HE MAKES A WILL.

Messrs. Smithom and Erwin then searched the man, with a view of turning over to some responsible person his effects, and if possible, obtain a clue to his identity, and the following were taken from his person: A pocket-book containing $108 25 and a silver watch, which was running. Looking a second time into an inside vest pocket, Mr. Erwin drew forth a small piece of paper, upon which was written in pencil mark the following memorandum:

"Send my pocket book to Mrs. R. Sahlesinger, at Poplestein Grove, Pa. All my estate to be divided between Mrs. Hollingsworth, of Youngstown, ohio, and Mrs. R. Schlesinger, of Perrysville, two-thirds to go to Mrs. Hollingsworth, and the remaining one-third to Mrs Schlesinger.

THOMAS A. COLSON."

A letter was also found written by G. J. D'Arcey, from Altoona, containing a description of the town, population, business, &c.

Across the back of the letter was written, also in pencil mark the following:

"Please Shady D'Arcey (referring to a young lady) take the $5 silk, divide it between you and Annie. Give Mrs. Emma Parritt the $2 50 silk or nice one, as a token of my esteem and regard for both of you. I am going to Europe to-day, tell my friends the life I lived in Youngstown.

Signed THOMAS A. COLSON."

These papers, together with the man's money and watch and the body as well, were turned over to the care of Mr. Peter Ivory, who sent information to the city in search of the Coroner, but that official could not be found, and so no investigation has yet been made.

THE VICTIM.

Deceased was a man apparently between thirty-five and thirty-seven years old, quite genteel in appearance, and respectably dressed. He had a dark chin whiskers. He was an entire stranger in the neighborhood, and it is thought only came there yesterday morning. It is highly probable the penciling above stated were written after he laid down in Rodenburgh's, as the chirography was not any too plain, and when first discovered in the field there were no apparent traces of bottles, otherwise suspicion would have arisen. It seems but a natural conclusion that the suicide was a deliberate one, premeditated, but what motive promted the deed we are at present unable to state. We shall probably have to wait until some of the parties mentioned in his memorandum are heard from.

Public Amusements.

VARIETIES THEATER.—For the second week of his summer season, Manager Trimble has secured a troupe of talented young ladies, who will appear in the minstrel scene and do the "can-can" nightly. Several members of last week's company are retained, so that a week of sensations may be looked for, all of the pleasing order. A new bill will be given every evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manning's Minstrels commence a season of four nights and Saturday matinee at the Academy Wednes